

## SKETCHES OF LINCOLN.

### Congressional Aspirations and Their Fulfillment.

#### UNIQUE AND AMUSING INCIDENTS.

**Brief Partnership With Stephen T. Logan Precedes the More Lasting One With William H. Herndon—Political Defeat. Elected to Congress.**

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#### XV.

After April 14, 1841, when Lincoln retired from the partnership with Stuart, who had gone to congress, he had been associated with Stephen T. Logan, a man who had, as he deserved, the reputation of being the best nisi prius lawyer in the state. Judge Logan was a very orderly but somewhat technical lawyer.

In 1843 Logan and Lincoln both had their eyes set on the race for congress. Logan's claim to the honor lay in his age and the service he had rendered the Whig party, while Lincoln, overflowing with ambition, lay great stress on his legislative achievements and demanded it because he had been defeated in the nominating conventions by both Hardin and Baker in the order named. That two such aspiring politicians, each striving to obtain the same prize, should not dwell harmoniously together in the same office is not strange. Indeed we may reasonably credit the story that they considered themselves rivals, and that numerous acrimonious passages took place between them.

I was not surprised, therefore, one morning to see Mr. Lincoln come rushing up into my quarters and with more or less agitation tell me he had determined to sever the partnership with Logan. I confess I was surprised when he invited me to become his partner. I was young in the practice and was painfully aware of my want of ability and experience, but when he remarked in his earnest, honest way, "Billy, I can trust you if you can trust me," I felt relieved and accepted the generous proposal. In after years, when he became more prominent and our practice grew to respectable proportions, other ambitious practitioners undertook to supplant me in the partnership. One of the latter, more zealous than wise, charged that I was in a certain way weakening the influence of the firm. I am flattered to know that Lincoln turned on this last named individual with the retort: "I know my own business, I reckon. I know Billy Herndon better than anybody, and even if what you say of him is true I intend to stick by him."

#### A Dangerous Rival.

Lincoln's effort to obtain the congressional nomination in 1843 brought out several unique and amusing incidents. He and Edward D. Baker were the two aspirants from Sangamon county, but Baker's long residence, extensive acquaintance and general popularity were obstacles Lincoln could not overcome. Accordingly, at the last moment, Lincoln reluctantly withdrew from the field. In a letter to his friend Speed, dated March 24, 1843, he describes the situation as follows: "We had a meeting of the Whigs of the county here on last Monday to appoint delegates to a district convention, and Baker beat me and got the delegation instructed to go for him. The meeting, in spite of my attempt to decline it, appointed me one of the delegates, so that in getting Baker the nomination I shall be fixed a good deal like a fellow who is made groomsmen to a man that has cut him out and is marrying his own dear gal." Only a few days before this he had written a friend about the congressional matter: "Now, if you should hear any one say that Lincoln don't want to go to congress, I wish you, as a personal friend of mine, would tell him you have reason to believe he is mistaken. The truth is I would like to go very much. Still circumstances may happen which may prevent my being a candidate. If there are any who by my friends in such an enterprise, what I now want is that they shall not throw me away just yet." To another friend in the adjoining county of Menard, a few days after the meeting of the Whigs in Sangamon, he explains how Baker defeated him.

#### Accused of Being an Aristocrat.

The entire absence of any feeling of bitterness, or what the politicians call revenge, is the most striking feature of the letter. "It is truly gratifying," he says, "to me to learn that while the people of Sangamon have cast me off my old friends of Menard, who have known me longest and best, stick to me. It would astonish if not amuse the older citizens to learn that I, a strange, friendly, uneducated, penniless boy, working on a flatboat at \$10 per month, have been put down here as the candidate of pride, wealth and aristocratic family distinction. Yet so, chiefly, it was. There was, too, the strangest combination of church influence against me. Baker is a Campbellite, and therefore, as I suppose, with few exceptions, got all that church. My wife has some relations in the Presbyterian churches and some with the Episcopal churches, and therefore, wherever it would tell, I was set down as either the one or the other, while it was everywhere contended that no Christian ought to go for me, because I belonged to no church, was suspected of being a Deist and had talked about fighting a duel. With all these things Baker, of course, had nothing to do, nor do I complain of them. As to his own church going for him, I think that was right enough, and as to the influence I have spoken of in the other, though they were very strong, it would be grossly untrue and unjust to charge that they acted upon them in a body or were very near so. I only mean that those influences levied a tax of considerable per cent and throughout the religious controversy." To a proposition

offering to instruct the Menard delegation for him he replies: "You say you shall instruct your delegates for me unless I object. I certainly shall not object. That would be too pleasant a compliment for me to tread in the dust. And besides, if anything should happen (which, however is not probable) by which Baker should be thrown out of the fight, I would be at liberty to accept the nomination if I could get it. I do, however, feel myself bound not to hinder him in any way from getting the nomination. I should despise myself were I to attempt it."

Baker's friends had used as an argument against Lincoln that he belonged to a proud and aristocratic family, referring doubtless to some of the distinguished relatives who were connected with him by marriage. The story reaching Lincoln's ears, he laughed heartily over it one day in a Springfield store and remarked:

"That sounds strange to me, for I do not remember of but one who ever came to see me, and while he was in town he was accused of stealing a jews'p."

In the convention which was held shortly after at the town of Pekin neither Baker nor Lincoln obtained the coveted honor, but John J. Hardin of Morgan, destined to lose his life at the head of an Illinois regiment in the Mexican war, was nominated and in the following August elected by a good majority. Lincoln bore his defeat manfully. He was no doubt greatly disappointed, but by no means soured. He conceived the strange notion that the publicity given his so called "aristocratic family distinction" would cost him the friendship of his humble constituents—his Clary's grove friends. He took his friend James Matheny out into the woods with him one day, and calling up the bitter features of the canvass protested "vehemently and with great emotion" that he was anything but aristocratic and proud. "Why, Jim," he said, "I am now and always shall be the same Abe Lincoln I was when you first saw me."

#### A Tempting Prize.

No sooner had Baker been elected to congress in August, 1844, than Lincoln began to manifest a longing for the tempting prize to be contended for in 1846. Hardin and Baker both having been required to content themselves with a single term each, the struggle among Whig aspirants narrowed down to Logan and Lincoln. The latter's claim seemed to find such favorable lodgment with the party workers, and his popularity seemed so apparent, that Logan soon realized his own want of strength and abandoned the field to his late law partner.

The convention which nominated Lincoln met at Petersburg May 1, 1846. Hardin, who, in violation of what was then regarded as precedent, had been seeking the nomination, had courteously withdrawn. Logan, ambitious to secure the honor next time for himself, with apparent generosity presented Lincoln's name to the convention, and, there being no other candidate, he was chosen unanimously. The reader need not be told who the Democrats placed in the field against him. It was Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist divine and circuit rider. An energetic canvasser of three months followed, during which Lincoln kept his forces well in hand. He was active and alert, speaking everywhere and abandoning his share of business in the law office entirely. Cartwright had extensive family connections all over the district, was almost 25 years older than Lincoln and in every respect a dangerous antagonist. Another thing which operated much to Lincoln's disadvantage was the report circulated by Cartwright's friends with respect to Lincoln's religious views. He was charged with the grave offense of infidelity, and sentiments which he was reported to have expressed with reference to the inspiration of the Bible were given the campaign varnish and passed from hand to hand. His slighting allusion expressed in the address at the Presbyterian church before the Washington Temperance society Feb. 2, four years before, to the insincerity of the Christian people was not forgotten. It, too, played its part, but all these opposing circumstances were of no avail. Our laborious efforts met with a suitable reward. Lincoln was elected by a majority of 1,511 in the district, a larger vote than Clay's two years before, which was only 914.

On the 5th of December, the day before the house organized, Lincoln wrote me a letter about our fee in a lawsuit and reported the result of the Whig caucus the night before. On the 13th he wrote again, "Dear William—Your letter, advising me of the receipt of our fee in the bank case, is just received, and I don't expect to hear another as good a piece of news from Springfield while I am away." He then directed me to the proceeds of this fee to pay a debt at the bank, and out of the balance left to settle sundry dry goods and grocery bills. The modest tone of the last paragraph is its most striking feature. "As you are all so anxious for me to distinguish myself," he said, "I have concluded to do so before long." Jan. 8 he writes: "As to speechmaking, by way of getting the hang of the house, I made a little speech two or three days ago on a postoffice question of no general interest. I find speaking here and elsewhere about the same thing. I was about as badly scared, and no worse, as I am when I speak in court. I expect to make one within a week or two in which I hope to succeed well enough to wish you to see it."

#### He Was Well Disciplined.

One day a man making some improvements in Lincoln's yard suggested to Mrs. Lincoln the propriety of cutting down one of the trees, to which she willingly assented. Before doing so, however, the man came down to our office and consulted Lincoln himself about it. "What did Mrs. Lincoln say?" inquired the latter. "She consented to have it taken away." "Then, in God's name," exclaimed Lincoln, "cut it down to the roots!"

## SHE NEEDS AMERICA.

### ENGLAND WOULD BECOME BANKRUPT WITHOUT OUR TRADE.

**Our Free Trade Tariff Saved Them \$94,000,000 in a Single Year—London's Leading Financial Paper Glows Over the Gain. Offers Losses.**

The London Economist recently presented an interesting analysis of the import and export trade of the United Kingdom during the first quarter of the present and two preceding years, from which some interesting facts can be deduced. Separating the trade of the mother country with her British possessions from her trade with foreign countries, we have the following:

ENGLISH IMPORTS TO MARCH 31.			
From.	1895.	1894.	1893.
British possessions	\$23,372,000	\$24,434,000	\$22,300,000
Foreign countries	77,175,000	83,290,000	74,432,000
Totals	\$100,747,000	\$107,724,000	\$96,732,000

The most noticeable fact in the foregoing exhibit is the steady and gradual decline in the value of British exports, which decreased at the rate of \$36,000,000 a year within two years, while their imports increased at the rate of \$64,000,000 a year within the same period, the adverse balance of trade being at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. So much for a free trade policy.

Looking more minutely into the British export trade with foreign countries, we find that the loss this year as compared with the first quarter in 1894 was \$1,717,000, or at the rate of \$34,000,000 a year. But had it not been for our new tariff the English loss of exports would have been much greater, the shipments to this country increasing by \$3,123,000 in the three months of 1895, or at the rate of \$90,000,000 a year. If the British export trade to the United States had remained stationary this year, their quarterly balance sheet would have shown a deficit of \$23,500,000, or at the rate of \$94,000,000 a year. The British manufacturers, producers and exporters have much to thank the free traders in this country for. That banquet to Professor Wilson was but a shoddy return for \$94,000,000 saved in a year. We now quote the London Economist as follows:

"Coming now to our export trade with foreign countries, it will be seen that the resuscitation of our trade with the United States and a slighter improvement in connection with some South American countries has more than offset a falling off in the value of our exports to the principal countries on the European continent. The gain of more than \$3,000,000 in the quarter's exports to the United States covers, of course, a wide range of commodities and can best be shown in tabular form, thus:

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.			
	First quarter, 1895.	1894.	1893.
Beer and ale	\$25,421	\$24,073	
Wool	89,437	23,089	
Cotton piece goods	284,322	330,628	
Jute piece goods	28,530	191,833	
Linen piece goods	692,825	388,032	
Woolen and worsted yarn	41,530	2,704	
Woolen tissues	343,156	62,100	
Worsted tissues	1,529,325	286,373	
Carpets	38,320	9,510	
Tin plates and sheets	704,291	598,329	
Steel, unwrought	74,122	44,333	
Alkali	392,183	205,519	
Earthen and chinaware	294,591	117,111	
Skins and furs	150,001	131,710	
Textile machinery	113,301	30,108	

"In only one of these 15 commodities was the value less than last year, and in most instances the values exceed both the previous years, while the comparison is interesting as showing a substantial exportation of some classes of goods of which the shipments last year had almost ceased."

The saving disposition of the British trader crops up in his purchase account from the United States. Although he has been selling us recently at the rate of \$60,000,000 a year more than in 1894, he has not been extravagant by any means, having bought from us more than \$2,000,000 worth less of our products up to March 31 last than a year ago, or at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year less, of which \$8,000,000 worth was represented in their smaller purchases of our live cattle. This enables our western farmers to see how they benefit since our new tariff went into effect in our trade with England.

Through their trade with the United States the English people are now saving at the rate of \$94,000,000 a year, according to their own statistics. This shows that our trade is a necessity to England's prosperity. The reason for England's great interest in our tariff arrangements is apparent, and we can be mighty sure that any effort to restore adequate protection to American industries will be vigorously opposed from the other side and through their un-American organs and individuals on this side. They prefer rather to have the tariff as it is and be satisfied with the half loaf than to run chances of losing a few crumbs; hence their present effort to raise a new issue wherewith to side track American protection.

#### Buy American Dress Goods.

Women's and children's dress goods should be plentiful this season. In March, 1894, we bought from abroad to the extent of \$579,657. Last March we bought to the extent of \$1,851,647, an increase of nearly \$1,300,000. If all our mills are as busy as the free traders tell us, there must be an enormous surplus of dress goods in the market. Our manufacturers will undoubtedly appreciate the blessing of free wool.

#### Southern Rice Growers.

The rice growers of the south should watch closely our imports of rice, which exceeded \$3,500,000 pounds in March, as against imports of \$3,225,000 pounds in March, 1894. How this must help to stiffen the price of domestic rice!

## SEES SUNSHINE AHEAD.

Although He Had to Pay His Gratitude Debt to Democracy.

Owing to the extreme depression in business during the past two years I was so unfortunate as to be compelled to make an assignment, and thus pay the debt of gratitude we owe to Democracy. For the past month once a week as I pass from my residence daily to the office in which I found employment after my hard luck, and in which I am seeking to study law, I am confronted with that sacred emblem which Democracy flaunts in my face, and over the door where my name stood out in bold letters during 1891-2, denoting that I was in the business to stay and was prosperous, today the cry of the auctioneer is heard, and my former effects bring about 8 to 10 cents on the dollar.

This is the history of my case, and thousands of others can testify to the same story. Thank God, Democracy is not perpetual—that the reign of Cleveland is reaching its close, and that the honest yeomanry of our country have recovered from the delusions of 1892 and will continue hereafter to support the party of progress and patriotism.—Charles A. Hamer, Harrisonburg, Va.



### DREADED ORIENTAL VISION.

How Are We to Escape the Effects of Japanese Cheap Labor?

When Japan shall make—and she is now beginning to make—all kinds of woollen carpets such as Philadelphia produces, with labor that costs but 20 cents a day, and to make them well, what will become of our domestic carpet manufacture? What will become of our working people? Indian cheap labor has already nearly destroyed jute manufacture in Scotland. Is Japan to produce a similar result for our carpet making industry? Japan will manufacture not for domestic consumption only, but for export. Soon we shall have Japanese carpets, cottons, watches and even machinery constructed by workmen who earn not a tenth of American wages pressing into the port of San Francisco. If even a high tariff has not availed to keep out European fabrics made with cheap labor, what kind of a tariff will be required to protect us from Japan? No American manufacturer, no American workman, can look toward the east with clear vision without regarding the prospect as appalling.—Manufacturer.

#### Why Trusts Grow.

Under a protective tariff the salt business remained unorganized and competition reduced prices as low as the most unreasonable could demand. Nevertheless salt was put on the free list, and now it is reported that the mine owners have been forced to form a combination to raise prices in order to get any profit out of the business. This is another of the workings of free trade which was predicted by the protectionists. Instead of smashing trusts it smashes domestic competition and makes the combination of the big concerns both necessary and easy.—Buffalo Express.

#### Sheds No Light Here.

The glass manufacturers of the United States, as well as the wage earners whom they employ, will learn with interest that we imported at New York during the first half year's operation of the new tariff 1,520,000 pounds more of C. C. and C. unpurified glass than in the corresponding months a year earlier, almost 1,000,000 square feet more of C. and C. polished silvered glass and over 1,000,000 square feet more of unsilvered plate glass.

#### Who'd Have Thought It?

The Scotch coal trade and the wages question was the subject of a recent article in the Birmingham Daily Post, in which, "as a result of his official experience on the board of trade, Mr. Burt declared that we no longer possess our old monopoly of the coal mining industry." What's this? A monopoly in a free trade country!

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 4.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xiii, 17-20, 23-33—Memory Verses, 30—Golden Text, Num. xiv, 9—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

17. Having left Horeb, where they had been so long encamped, they came to Kadesh-barnea, on the south border of the land, which was 11 days' journey from Horeb. Here the people asked that spies might be sent to search out the land and bring word as to the best way to enter (Deut. i, 2, 21-22). It seems strange that Moses should be pleased with this thought of sending spies when God had said that it was a good and large land flowing with milk and honey (Ex. iii, 8), and when God Himself always went before them in the cloud, but we remember the story of Horeb.

18. Since God had testified as to the land and had said that He would give it to them, what did it matter whether the inhabitants were few or many, strong or weak? Had not the God of Israel shown them His power in Egypt and at the Red sea, and was not His presence a sufficient assurance? But they did so forget God, just as we do.

19. It looks as if they were going to see if God meant what He said, and if He was as good as His word (Ex. xiii, 5; xxxiii, 2, 3). But one may say, Why did fault with the spies when God commanded them (verses 1, 2)? But a little attention to Deut. i, 22, will show that God only permitted them to have their own way in this matter, as He did afterward in that of a king (I Sam. viii, 6, 7, 21, 22). It seems odd to tell them to be of good courage when unbelief was sending them forth. It requires faith in God to make any one to be of good courage, but going to see if His word was true would hardly tend to courage. Listen to Paul in the storm at sea when everything seemed against him, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it is told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

23, 24. One would think that all fears would be dispelled by a visit to the very place where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lay buried. How could they help thinking of the faith of Abraham and being strengthened thereby? Then such grapes and pomegranates and figs—how could their hearts help crying out, "It is all just as He said!" Some one has suggested that these two carrying the grapes make us think of the Old and New Testaments—the one ahead did not see what he was carrying, but the one behind saw both the one ahead and the grapes too. Yet both carried the same fruit. Jesus, the True Vine, is the burden of the whole book, but is more clearly revealed in the New Testament.

25. "And they returned from searching of the land after 40 days." And because of their unbelief they, though so nearly possessing the land, were turned back into the wilderness to wander for 40 years, a year for each day (Num. xiv, 34). Some time we will see a deeper meaning in all the "forty day" experiences of Scripture.

26, 27. They could not but bring a good report of the land; they could not say aught else concerning it than "Surely it doth flow with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it." God always means what He says, and we are perfectly safe in taking Him at His word. When He makes a statement, we must either honor Him by believing it, or dishonor Him by our unbelief and make Him a liar (I John v, 10). Rather let us believe His every word, and thus set to our seal that God is true.

28, 29. "Nevertheless the people be strong." And so they talk of the giants, and all the inhabitants of the land and the walled cities. God had mentioned these nations and had said that He would drive them out (Ex. xxxiv, 11). Observe His sevenfold "I will," beginning and ending with "I am Jehovah," in Ex. vi, 6-8, and see what desperate unbelief these men were guilty of in putting the least obstacle before the people, instead of the living God who had already done so wonderfully for them. It is refreshing to turn to Caleb, and listen to him.

30. "Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it." Here is confidence in God, and it is well founded—it rests on His power who made all things and of whom the prophet said, "Ah, Lord God, behold Thou hast made the heaven and the earth by Thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Isa. xlii, 17). These encouraging words by which Caleb sought to still the people were from his heart (Joshua xiv, 12), for he wholly followed the Lord.

31. "We be not able to go against the people, for they are stronger than we." It was not a question of "they and we," but only of them and God. He who brought them out of Egypt was able to bring them into Canaan, and in that light Caleb and Joshua saw it, for they said, "The Lord is with us, for them not" (xiv, 9). Until we have learned our own inability to save ourselves, we will not be likely to let the Lord save us, and until we have learned our inability to keep ourselves we will not know the joy of His keeping power. We need a deeper knowledge and experience of all that is included in the words, "Not I, but Christ."

32, 33. "They and We" was to the unbelievers suggestive of giants and grasshoppers, and resulted in much weeping and murmuring on the part of the people, and a call for a new captain who would lead them back to Egypt, so that the Lord had to say to Moses: "How long will this people provoke Me? How long will it be ere they believe Me, for all the signs which I have shewed among them?" (xv, 11.) If we place ourselves face to face with our difficulties, we will oftentimes be discouraged, but when we place our difficulties face to face with God, then victory is sure, and peace and joy are ours. The matter that He makes His own is as good as accomplished. In quietness and in confidence is our strength (Isa. xli, 13).

#### Artistic Treatment.

A famous landscape painter had to call in a doctor to see his wife, who was suffering from bronchitis. After he had examined the patient the doctor recommended the husband to take a small brush, dip it in tincture of iodine and lightly paint the lady's back with it. The artist took up his brush, and, after dipping it in the tincture, proceeded to carry out the doctor's prescription. But his artistic temperament soon got the better of his sick nursing qualities. Mistaking his wife's back for a canvas, instead of simply applying the lotion he sketched out a landscape and gradually peopled it with figures and put in all the details complete. The patient, finding the operation a rather lengthy one, asked her husband if he had not finished. And the latter, receding a few steps to examine his work, replied, "Another day or two, and then I can put it in the frame."—Messengers.

## A GRAND TRIUMPH.

Battled Many Times but Success Comes at Last.

(From the Grand Rapids Press.)

The following incident would be hard to believe if it had not occurred right here in Grand Rapids, and investigation by our representative has placed it beyond the reach of doubt. These are the facts in detail: Mr. J. H. White of No. 25 Halley Place, has been an instructor in penmanship in different business colleges for the past fourteen years. He says: "Last October I was suddenly taken ill. I consulted a physician, who said the pain was from 'gravel' stones; gradually grew worse; the pain was in my back and side. My back swelled up in a great ridge, and I finally grew so bad that I was taken to bed, as helpless as a child. I passed blood, and when the pain was at its worst I was like one crazy. The doctor injected morphine to give me relief, but further than that he said he was powerless, and nothing would do me any good but a surgical operation. I believe my flesh was literally cooked in the attempts to relieve my agony, everything was used, mustard plasters, turpentine, hot cloths and all such things. I was in this condition, given up by the doctor, and almost out of my mind with suffering. I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and really I felt easier in 20 minutes. After about two hours I had a passage of urine, and passed blood and some 'gravel' stones, which greatly relieved me. I rapidly improved. I took in all six boxes, and I feel to-day entirely well. Mine has been a wonderful case. I feel that I cannot say anything strong enough for Doan's Kidney Pills. My great wish is that they may become well known. They will prove a boon to mankind.

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